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BRITISH NATION.

Tuelday, January 3. 1709.

T is against my Temper, and contrary to my known Practice, to beat a Man when he is down. The unhappy Gentleman that has run beyond his Tether, and has brought himself into Trauble, I shall say of him as they say to People that plead to an Indicament, GOD send him a good Deliverance—— Nor. Gentlemen, when all is done, will the Doctor meet with such unsair Treatment, such Wheedling, such Infracting, such Bullying, and Noise, as once run down the poor Author of this by his Parry?—— The Commons of Britein may be severe, but they will be Just. The happy Constitution of this free Nation, even that same Constitution that this Doctor has insulted, is now his Safety; it is because we are a free People; it is because the

Subjects Obedience is conditional, and their Properties, Liberties, and Blood are not at the abfolute Disposal of the Prince; that this Man cannot be dealt with, but as the Law shall direct.— And the Foundation of our Government shod upon the absolute Subjection of the Subject to the Supreme Power—Had the Sovereign been under no Legal Limitations—He had been left to her Majesty's immediate Correction—And Merciful as the Q U B B N is, and Tender of her People—Her Majesty could hardly have done less than have hang'd him—who sad expressly dethron'd her only Rightful Authority, and array'd her in a Garment, which would presently have been claim'd by another—

He had taken away her Majesty's Parliamentary Title to the Crown, and cloath'd Her with an Hereditary Geugaw, which may, or may not, belong to Her, or to another.— No Prince, however Merciful, could have born with this Insolence, and without reproaching her Majesty in the least A Had absolute, uncontrolable Power been refred in the Queen, her Majesty must have fent her Guards immediately, and carry'd him from the Pulpit to the G—s. She had not been just to her own Sasety, and the would soon have lost her absolute Authority, if she had not done so.

So that well it is for this Gentleman, that what he lays is not true, and he flands now by that very Constitution, which he pretended to overthrow-Nay, there is no Question, but you will find him pleading those yery Laws, and taking hold of all the Advantages, the referv'd Rights, of a People deliver'd from uncondition'd Obedience, entitle us to- I warrant you, he pleads the Claim of Right, (Viz.) That excessive Finer and exorbitant Punishments are Illegal. That the Subjects Liberty by HABEAS CORPUS should not be infring'd-Let us see, if he will quit these happy Articles, which distinguish Britains from other People-Let us see, if he can practise unconditioned Obedience nom andreivest himfelf of the Rights of an Englishman-He owns the Queen, for he has taken the Oaths to her Majesty; if his absolute uncondition'd Obedience be his Duty, then he ought not to feek Remedies of Law, or take Advantages of any Acts of Parliament, anof Forms of Law, but enthely to-lubmit to every Thing.

But the December true High-Flyer
He'll retain the old Principle—N° 88. to
preach up Passive-Obedience to every Body
but themselves—And well it is for him,
that these Things are so—English
Eiberty is his Sasety, and by Virtue of this
Glorious Article, he can receive no Punishment, either from Queen or Parliament,
but what is justify d by, and agreeable to
the Laws of the Land—Nor shall his
giving up his Country's Liberties, in his

foolish and absurd Notions of Government and Obedience, forfeit for him his Rights, but he shall be defended and secur'd from Oppression, by those very Laws he has exploded, and by those very Limitations of Government which he has despis'd.

I doubt not, if the Dollor pleases but to reflect on this, in the Time of his present Sufferings, he will find to much of the Advantage of it to himfelf, as may make him a Convert to a regulated Government for the Time to come. It is a great Mistake in People to think, a regulated Monarchy is no Monarchy --- Limitted Sovereignty is better Sense and better Grammar, even in Language, than Paffive Obedience ; but it is much better in Politicks—as we all know by happy Experience Indeed, Gentlemen High-Flyers, had not our Mo-narchy been limitted by Laws, and the Passions of the Prince cool'd by the Consultations of a Legislature—you must not have suppos'd your Princes to have been Flesh and Blood, or else you must have seen them let their Poot upon the infolent Race of the High-Church Party, and crushing them with the utmost Indignation.

But the Safety of you all is in those very Liberties you would basely give up, and you may evidently see, ye have been all sighting against your selves— I wonder, the Observation should not be convincing.

After all, I cannot but hope, the House of Commons will go on to brand the Principles of these Men, whatever they do with their Persons. I shall push no Man's Fato: I shall rejoyce to see even my Enemy out of the Pit, into which his own Folly has caft him, for I bate no Man's Person. And tho' this very Mao's Rage was the Foundation of my Destruction formerly, yet I shall be the last Man, that shall so much as wish any Severity to him - But my Hope and Prayer is, and were it proper, I would in the humblest Manner address the House of Commons to a Step fomething differing in this Case, from what most People are now intent upon ; and I'll express it as briefly as I can in my next-

MISCELLANEA.

Cannot enter here upon Things remote to the present Views you have a knew, the Humour of the Town—They think always most upon what is immediately before them—But what think you of War abroad, Gentlemen? The Question is not very remote.

Will the King of Denmark have Saccess in his mad Winter-Expedition into Schonen?

Will you believe any Thing of a Treaty of Peace to be negotiated at Pinebourgh, where they fay, his Majefty of Denmark is going to treat with no Body about it?

Is the Czar of Mujewy likely to beffege Fig. in [December, on Pretence of fforming upon the Ice? And & King Augustin going to invest Elbing, or in English, are both these subtle Princes going to be distracted?

Is the King of Sweden dead at Bonder in Fareary, and if not, do you know what he flays therefor?

Will the Northern War lessen our Troops in Flanders, or will it not? And if it should, can we not recruit them, or rather make up the Number from

other Places ?

Will the French really evacuate Spain, and does he do it for Want of his own Troops only, or npen Satisfaction, that Philip V. can deal well enough with that Glorious, Herokk, and most Magnanimous Son of the most Warlike Emperor, who now professes to be his Enemy?

Is the Scarcity of Corn in France at-this
Time so Great as we say it is, or is
it not?— And is the real Scarcity
they have, a Judgment, in impoverishing their People, or a Help to them
in driving their Men into their

Armics ?

Shall we eyer beat the French into good Terms of Peace, all we from the Channel of Bullion they receive yearly from the Coafts of America?

Whither is the Squadron of Mine Men of War bound, which, they fay, are equippling at Bress, and which are to be commanded by the Marquis De Nelmond?

If they should go to Scotting, would they do us any Harm or any Good there? Where will the Parliament find Money

to carry on the War?

Did the Franch believe at the Beginning of this War, that the English could have exerted that Scrength they have found in them? Neither do they, or any of our melancholly Reflecters upon upon publick Affairs know, how far the Strength of the Nation can extend.

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He is to be spoke with, the Forenoons every Day at his House, at the Golden Ball by the Ship Tavern in Prescot-Street in Goodmans Fields, London. And the Afternoons at the Golden Ball over against Cheapide-Conduit, near St. Pauls.

N. B. His Mother, the Widow of the late Mr. Christopher Eastless, lives at his House in Goodman's-Fields, and is very skilful in the

Business of her own Sex.